Cambria Freeman.

, McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME VII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873. NUMBER 45.

ONSTITUTION.

e Constitution proposed to the itizens of this Commonwealth r their approval or rejection, y the Constitutional Convention.

lished by order of the Secretary of e Commonwealth, in pursuance of e 4th Section of an Act of the Gen- al Assembly, entitled "An Act to ovide for calling a Convention to nend the Constitution," approved e 11th day of April, A. D. 1872.

PREAMBLE.

e people of the Commonwealth of nsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for blessings of civil and religious liberty, mbly invoking His guidance, do or- and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

ECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

t the general, great and essential prin- of liberty and free government may ognized and unalterably established, lare that—

ction 1. All men are born equally free independent, and have certain inherent indefeasible rights, among which are of enjoying and defending life and y, of acquiring, possessing and pro- g property and reputation, and of pur- their own happiness.

2. All power is inherent in the peo- nd all free governments are founded ir authority and instituted for their safety and happiness. For the ad- ment of these ends they have at all an inalienable and indefeasible right er, reform or abolish their government h manner as they may think proper.

3. All men have a natural and inde- le right to worship Almighty God ac- g to the dictates of their own con- es; no man can of right be compelled end, erect or support any place of wor- or to maintain any ministry against onsent; no human authority can, in ase whatever, control or interfere with ghts of conscience, and no preference ever be given by law to any religious blishments or modes or worship.

4. No person who acknowledges the of a God and a future state of rewards unishments shall, on account of his re- s sentiments, be disqualified to hold ffice or place of trust or profit under ommonwealth.

5. Elections shall be free and equal; o power, civil or military, shall at any nterfere to prevent the free exercise of ht of suffrage.

6. Trial by jury shall be as hereto- the right thereof remain inviolate.

7. The printing press shall be free to erson who may undertake to exam- proceedings of the Legislature or ch of government, and no law shall made to restrain the right thereof. e communication of thoughts and s is one of the invaluable rights of d every citizen may freely speak, and print on any subject, being re- ble for the abuse of that liberty. No tion shall be had in any prosecution publication of papers relating to the conduct of officers or men in public ty, or to any other matter proper for investigation or information where t that such publication was not ma- ly or negligently made shall be estab- to the satisfaction of the jury; and in ctments for libels the jury shall have ht to determine the law and the facts, the direction of the court, as in other

8. The people shall be secure in their s, houses, papers and possessions, nreasonable searches and seizures, o warrant to search any place or to ny person or things, shall issue with- ribing them as nearly as may be, nor t probable cause, supported by oath mation, subscribed to by the affiant.

9. In all criminal prosecutions the hath a right to be heard by himself s counsel, to demand the nature and f the accusation against him, to meet tnesses face to face, to have compul- ess for obtaining witnesses in his and in prosecutions by indictment or ation, a speedy public trial by an im- jury of the vicinage; he cannot be d to give evidence against himself, n be deprived of his life, liberty, or ty, unless by the judgment of his r the law of the land.

10. No person shall for any indicta- se be proceeded against criminally, rmation, except in cases arising in d or naval forces, or in the militia, n actual service, in time of war or danger, or by leave of the court, for ion or misdemeanor in office. No shall for the same offense be twice jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall property be taken or applied to pub- without authority of law, and with- t compensation being first made or

11. All courts shall be open; and man for an injury done him in his goods, person, or reputation, shall remedy by due course of law, and d justice administered without sale, or delay. Suits may be brought the Commonwealth in such manner, courts, and in such cases as the Leg- may by law direct.

12. No power of suspending laws exercised unless by the Legislature authority.

13. Excessive bail shall not be re- nor excessive fines imposed, nor nishments inflicted.

14. All prisoners shall be bailable by t sureties, unless for capital offenses, he proof is evident or presumption and the privilege of the writ of corpus shall not be suspended, un- en in case of rebellion or invasion ic safety may require it.

15. No commission of oyer and term- jail delivery shall be issued.

16. The person of a debtor, where s not strong presumption of fraud, t be continued in prison after deliv- up his estate for the benefit of his rs in such manner as shall be pre- by law.

17. No EX POST FACTO law, nor any pairing the obligation of contracts, ing irrevocable any grant of special ges or immunities, shall be passed.

18. No person shall be attainted of or felony by the Legislature.

19. No attainder shall work corrup- blood, nor, except during the life of ender, forfeiture of estate to the Com- ealth; the estate of such persons as destroy their own lives shall descend as in cases of natural death, and if erson shall be killed by casualty, shall be no forfeiture by reason

20. The citizens have a right in a ble manner to assemble together for ommon good, and to apply to those d with the powers of government for of grievances or other proper pur- by petition, address or remonstrance.

21. The right of citizens to bear arms fense of themselves and the State shall questioned.

22. No standing army shall, in time e, be kept up without the consent of gislature, and the military shall, in s, and at all times, be in strict sub- ion to the civil power.

23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment of which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Section 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Sec. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January every second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

Sec. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State), and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

Sec. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

Sec. 8. The members of the General Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law, and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

Sec. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer, and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

Sec. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence, or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar an indictment for the same offense.

Sec. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 13. The sessions of each house and of committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation af their oath of office, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

Sec. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

Section 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

Sec. 2. No bill shall be considred unless, referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

Sec. 3. No bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be passed, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title.

Sec. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

Sec. 5. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof; and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

Sec. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law;

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets, or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption of or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity or to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

Sec. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

Sec. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Sec. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employee, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

Sec. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer.

Sec. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

Sec. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Sec. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Sec. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

Sec. 17. No appropriations shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

Sec. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

Sec. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided.

Sec. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are avoided, saving investments heretofore made.

Sec. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

Sec. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

Sec. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

Sec. 27. No State office shall be continued or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipality may appoint such officers when authorized by law.

Sec. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until the same shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

Sec. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter, or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, and any occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers, to influence their official action, shall be defined by law, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 32. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding, against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust or profit in this commonwealth.

Sec. 33. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the General Assembly shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Section 1. The Executive Department of this Commonwealth shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sec. 2. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; he shall be chosen on the day of the general election by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at the places where they shall vote for Representatives. The returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor, but if two or more be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the joint vote of the members of both houses. Contested elections shall be determined by a committee, to be selected from both houses of the General Assembly, and formed and regulated in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall hold his office during four years from the third Tuesday of January next ensuing his election, and shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Sec. 4. A Lieutenant Governor shall be chosen at the same time, in the same manner, for the same term, and subject to the same provisions as the Governor; he shall be president of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor except a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of thirty years, and have been seven years next preceding his election an inhabitant of the State, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State.

Sec. 6. No member of Congress or person holding any office under the United States or this State shall exercise the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States.

Sec. 8. He shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill:

If the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy.

But in any such case of vacancy, in any elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election;

In acting on Executive nominations, the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons, except in cases of impeachment, but no pardon shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any three of them, after full hearing, upon due public notice and in open session, and such recommendation, with the reasons therefor at length, shall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 10. He may require information in writing from the officers of the Executive Department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly, and in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall have power to convene the Senate in extraordinary session, by proclamation, for the transaction of executive business.

Sec. 13. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 14. In case of a vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor, or when the Lieutenant Governor shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, or shall be unable to exercise the duties of his office, the powers, duties, and emoluments thereof for the remainder of the term, or until the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the President PRO TEMPORE of the Senate; and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall in like manner become Governor if a vacancy or disability shall occur in the office of Governor; his seat as Senator shall become vacant whenever he shall become Governor, and shall be filled by election as any other vacancy in the Senate.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the General Assembly, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and give notice thereof by public proclamation within thirty days after such adjournment.

Sec. 16. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void, unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed for the passage of other bills over the executive veto.

Sec. 17. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside upon the trial of any contested election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and shall decide questions regarding the admissibility of evidence, and shall, upon request of the committee, pronounce his opinion upon other questions of law involved in the trial. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall exercise the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 18. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same, with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law.

Sec. 19. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Surveyor General, subject to such changes as shall be made by law. His department shall embrace a bureau of industrial statistics, and he shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber, and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. He shall annually, and at such other times as may be required by law, make report to the General Assembly.

Sec. 20. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Superintendent of Common Schools, subject to such changes as shall be made by law.

Sec. 21. The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years, of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Sec. 22. The present Great Seal of Pennsylvania shall be the seal of the State.

All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal and signed by the Governor.

ARTICLE V.

THE JUDICIARY.

Section 1. The judicial power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in the Supreme Court, in courts of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, courts of quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' courts, magistrates' courts, and in such other courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at large. They shall hold their offices for the term of twenty-one years, if they so long behave themselves well, but shall not be again eligible. The judge whose commission shall first expire shall be chief justice, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be chief justice.

Sec. 3. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall extend over the State, and the judges thereof shall, by virtue of their offices, be justices of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery in the several counties; they shall have original jurisdiction in cases of injunction, and where a corporation is a party defendant, of habeas corpus, of MANDAMUS to courts of inferior jurisdiction; and of QUO WARRANTO as to all officers of the Commonwealth whose jurisdiction extends over the State, but shall not exercise any other original jurisdiction; they shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, CERTIORARI or writ of error in all cases, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

Sec. 4. Until otherwise directed by law, the courts of common pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed; not more than four counties shall, at any time, be included in one judicial district organized for said courts.

Sec. 5. Whenever a county shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require. Counties containing a population less than is sufficient to constitute separate districts shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, may be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide. The office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms.

Sec. 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in Philadelphia vested in four, and in Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each; the said courts in Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the Court of Common Pleas number one, number two, number three and number four, and in Allegheny as the Court of Common Pleas number one and number two, but the number of said courts may be by law increased, from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers; the number of judges in any of said courts, or in any county where the establishment of an additional court may be authorized by law, may be increased from time to time; and whenever such increase shall amount in the whole to three, such three judges shall compose a distinct and separate court as aforesaid, which shall be numbered as aforesaid. In Philadelphia all suits shall be instituted in the said Courts of Common Pleas, without designating the number of said Court, and the several courts shall distribute and apportion the business among them in such manner as shall be provided by rules of court, and each court to which any suit shall be thus assigned shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, subject to change of venue, as shall be provided by law. In Allegheny each court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all proceedings at law and in equity commenced therein, subject to change of venue as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. For Philadelphia there shall be one Prothonotary's office, and one Prothonotary for all said courts, to be appointed by the judges of said courts, and to hold office for three years, subject to removal by a majority of the said judges; the said Prothonotary shall appoint such assistants as may be necessary and authorized by said courts, and he and his assistants shall receive fixed salaries, to be determined by law and paid by said county; all fees collected in said office, except such as may be by law due to the Commonwealth, shall be paid by the Prothonotary into the county treasury. Each court shall have its separate docket, which shall contain the judgments and liens of all the said courts, as is or may be directed by law.

Sec. 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of Oyer and Terminer and the courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said counties in such manner as may be directed by law.

Sec. 9. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas learned in the law shall be judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court, and within their respective districts shall be justices of the peace as to criminal matters.

Sec. 10. The judges of the courts of Common Pleas, within their respective counties, shall have power to issue writs of CERTIORARI to justices of the peace and other inferior courts not of record, and to cause their proceeding to be brought before them and right and justice to be done.

Sec. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward, or borough. No person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Sec. 12. In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected, when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Sec. 13. All fees, fines and penalties in said courts shall be paid into the county treasury.

Sec. 14. In all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof upon cause shown.

Sec. 15. All judges required to be learned in the law, except the judges of the Supreme Court, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside, and shall hold their offices for the period of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; but for any reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the Governor may remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly.

Sec. 16. Whenever two judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen for the same term of service, each voter shall vote for one only, and when three are to be chosen, he shall vote for no more than two; candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Sec. 17. Should any two or more judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, they shall, as soon after the election as convenient, cast lots for priority of commission and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therewith.

Sec. 18. The judges of the Supreme Court and the judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other judges required to be learned in the law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, which shall be fixed by law, and paid by the State. They shall receive no other compensation, fees or perquisites of office for their services from any source, nor hold any other office of profit under the United States, this State, or any other State.

Sec. 19. The judges of the Supreme Court, during their continuance in office, shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other judges, during their continuance in office, shall reside within the districts for which they shall be respectively elected.

Sec. 20. The several Courts of Common Pleas, besides the powers herein conferred, shall have and exercise within their respective districts, subject to such changes as may be made by law, such chancery powers as are now vested by law in the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, or as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law.

Sec. 21. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment, except as herein provided. The Court of Nisi Prius is hereby abolished, and no court of original jurisdiction to be presided over by any one or more of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be established.

Sec. 22. In every county wherein the population shall exceed one hundred and fifty thousand the General Assembly shall, and in any other county may, establish a separate Orphans' Court, to consist of one or more judges who shall be learned in the law, which court shall exercise all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in, or which may hereafter be conferred upon, the Orphans' Courts, and thereupon the jurisdiction of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas within such county, in Orphans' Court proceedings, shall cease and determine; in any county in which a separate Orphans' Court shall be established, the Register of Wills shall be clerk of such court, and subject to its direction in all matters pertaining to his office; he may appoint assistant clerks, but only with the consent and approval of said court. All accounts filed with him as register or as clerk of the said separate Orphans' Court shall be audited by the court without expense to parties, except where all parties in interest in a pending proceeding shall nominate an auditor whom the court may, in its discretion, appoint. In every county Orphans' Courts shall possess all the powers and jurisdiction of a Register's Court, and separate Registers' Courts are hereby abolished.

Sec. 23. The style of all process shall be "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

Sec. 24. In all cases of felonious homicide, and in such other criminal cases as may be provided for by law, the accused, after conviction and sentence, may remove the indictment, record, and all proceedings to the Supreme Court for review.

Sec. 25. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation, or otherwise, in any court of record, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of January next succeeding the first general election, which shall occur three or more months after the happening of such vacancy.

Sec. 26. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction and powers of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process and judgments of such courts shall be uniform; and the General Assembly is hereby prohibited from creating other courts to exercise the powers vested by this Constitution in the judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

Sec. 27. The parties, by agreement filed, may, in any civil case, dispense with trial by jury, and submit the decision of such case to the court having jurisdiction thereof, and such court shall hear and determine the same; and the judgment thereon shall be subject to writ of error as in other cases.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The Governor and all other civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under this Commonwealth; the person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. All officers shall hold their offices on the condition that they behave themselves well while in office, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.

Appointed officers other than judges of the courts of record and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, may be removed at the pleasure of the power by which they shall have been appointed. All officers elected by the people, except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, and judges of the courts of record, learned in the law, shall be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, after due notice and full hearing, on the address of two-thirds of the Senate.

ARTICLE VII.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Section 1. Senators and Representatives and all judicial, State, and county officers, shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office, and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Dec. 5, 1873.

THE Salary Grab bill will be repealed during the present session. Public opinion demands such a step, and it will be taken by the majority of both Houses.

A BILL has been introduced into Congress to repeal the act which prohibits newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage in the counties where puqlished. It will pass both Houses.

CONGRESS convened at the National Capitol on Monday. Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, of Maine, was re-elected Speaker of the House, the Democratic members casting their ballots for ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, of New York.

DURING the session of the cabinet on Monday the President formally tendered to Attorney General Williams the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and conferred upon Col. B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky, who was first Solicitor under the law ettablishing the Department of Justice, from which office he resigned more than a year ago, the vacant Attorney Generalship. Bristow's appointment is commended, but that of Williams is considered entirely too thin to wash well The Senate has not yet acted on these appointments, but their confirmation is very probable.

SOME of the Mississippi Granges, in order to induce white men to settle in that State, have promised to furnish every white family coming into their respective counties with forty acres of land, rent free for five years. The Vicksburg *Herald* advocates selling instead of renting, the purchase money to be made payable in five annual instalments, and is confident that the adoption of this plan by land-holders would increase the population of Mississippi sixty thousand in six months. Others, who own large tracts, propose to donate to actual white settlers every alternate forty, which is an excellent and judicious plan for encouraging permanent colonists.

THE Williamsport *Bulletin* opposes the new constitution on the barren pretense that it re-enacts the law taxing real estate for State purposes. Whereupon the Harrisburg *Patriot* pertinently asks: Does not the *Bulletin* know that taxes are levied by direct enactment of the legislature fixing the precise rate of assessment, and not by constitutional provision? How can a clause in the constitution that is clearly designed to prohibit the favoritism and partiality of exemptions of real property under special laws be tortured into the absurd construction that it revives a tax that has been repealed by the legislature? Every session local and special bills are snaked through the legislature, under this or that pretext, exempting real property from taxation. The result is that the real burden which the owners of this property should bear is often shifted to the backs of those who are less able to sustain it. To abate this crying abuse and prevent its recurrence this provision was inserted in the constitution, and every man of sense in the commonwealth knows it.

THE New York *Tribune* well says: "The only peril which threatens the new Constitution of Pennsylvania comes from the 'Ring' which has so long held Philadelphia in slavery. All over the State the proposed changes are received with overwhelming approval. The more they are discussed the more general becomes the favor with which they are regarded; and it is perhaps not too much to say that the work of the convention has aroused something like enthusiasm from one end of the Commonwealth to the other. Even in Philadelphia the Constitution will command, they tell us, a large majority of honest voters, and it is doubtful if it could be defeated by all the false counting and repeating which the old election machinery would enable the 'Ring' to employ against it. We are not surprised at the violence—nay, the indecency—with which the election ordinance is consequently assailed. Except in the overthrow of that provision by means of the Supreme Court, the 'Ring' has absolutely no chance whatever. And even if the Court should decide against the ordinance and restore the displaced election officers to power, there will probably be an outburst of feeling among the honest citizens which will carry everything before it."

A FEW days ago the trial of Tweed ended in New York, and Judge Davis sentenced the convicted prisoner to twelve years' imprisonment. That trial was immediately followed by those of Farrington and Ingersoll, his accomplices. These men, like their chief, were found guilty and sent to the penitentiary, one for five years, the other for eighteen months. In passing sentence upon Ingersoll Judge Davis said: "You took a solemn oath to support the constitution of your country, and to faithfully discharge the office of Court-house Commissioner. How did you keep that oath? You, yourself, became a plunderer, one of those engaged in a scheme of plunder, the greatest, perhaps, known in any country. You appear on the Tweed trial to be the recipient of claims for over three millions of dollars, of which you kept one million seven hundred and thirty dollars, and turned over the rest to Woodward." In sentencing Farrington, Judge Davis said he was glad that Ingersoll had had the manliness to admit now what he might have admitted on the trial, that his, (Farrington's) case was different from the other, in that he did not forge names, but it was proved that he had made out a false account, adding thereto 50 per cent. This made him a participant in the crime, if not in its proceeds, and hence his sentence and impris- [illegible]

A HALF BREED GIRL WHO IS HEIR TO $2,000,000 IN PITTSBURGH.—Some time between 1840 and 1850 William and Addison Mowry, sons of Dr. Peter Mowry of Pittsburgh, Pa., settled near what is now Bay City some time about 1845.

William married an Indian girl generally known as "Pedro's daughter," Pedro being an Indian well known throughout this section. There were no ministers or justices, and the marriage was celebrated according to the Indian fashion. A female child was born unto them. In the fall of 1851, when the daughter was two or three years of age, William Mowry returned to Pittsburgh, his wife and child remaining here. He was taken sick there, and soon afterward died. About ten days before his demise his brother Addison died in Saginaw City, leaving no wife or children. William and Addison were the only surviving children of Dr. Peter Mowry by his second wife. Before William's death he conveyed to his mother—Dr. Peter Mowry's second wife—his property, being that portion received by him from his father's large estate, for the term of her natural life, he to receive an annuity of $500 from her during his life.

Mrs. Mowry (William's mother) had no property when she married Dr. Peter, and last year when she died at Pittsburgh the property conveyed to her son was bequeathed by her will to her relations instead of to the Indian girl who was the only heir to the property of William and Addison Mowry. The relatives took possession of the property, and now hold it. The estate embraces eighty acres of land in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on the Allegheny river and on one of the principal streets of the city. The real estate is valued at $26,000 per acre, which would make the property worth $1,600,000. Personal property, stocks, &c., will probably increase this amount to $2,000,000.

These facts coming to the knowledge of a person who shall be here nameless, an action of ejectment was commenced by him, as grantee of the girl, in her interest—it being a test case. The case will undoubtedly be tried in January or February next.

The Indian wife and child of Mowry are living near this city.—*Bay City (Michigan) Tribune.*

HONEST John J. Patterson of Pennsylvania, who claims to be Senator from South Carolina, appears to be unfortunate in his family relations. His sisters brought him before the courts of Pennsylvania a long time ago on the charge that he had cheated them in settling their father's estate, and now Dr. T. J. Moore, his brother-in-law, is threatening vengeance against him. Patterson recently had Moore arrested on a charge of forgery, and the latter says it was a triumphed-up job, intended to damage him and discredit his testimony in relation to some possible disclosures of Patterson's rascally schemes. Dr. Moore insists upon it that his brother-in-law is a first-class swindler and cheat, and says that the biographical notice of the Senator which recently appeared in *The Sun*, although it was strictly true as far as it went, failed to do justice to the subject. In a conversation with a correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier* Dr. Moore said that when Patterson was paymaster in the army during the winter of 1861-2, at Wheeling, Va., he defrauded the soldiers of an Ohio regiment out of $3,500 pay that was due them for services rendered their country in war, the Doctor also remarking that he was one of Patterson's securities to the amount of $20,000; was acting as his clerk, and was perfectly familiar with the facts in the case. Dr. Moore further informed the correspondent that while Patterson was Vice President of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company he proposed to him to forge the name of the Comptroller of South Carolina to certain State guaranteed bonds of the company which were on hand, but which were useless without the Comptroller's signature. He likewise asserted that he knew all of Patterson's movements when he was a candidate for Senator, and that he paid for votes prices varying from $150 to $1,000.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A FEARFUL MYSTERY.—The Wellsboro *Agitator* says: On Saturday morning, Nov. 15th, while Mr. Schaff, of Middlebury, was hunting in the woods about two and one half miles north of this village, he came across the remains of a human body which had evidently lain where found for a considerable length of time. The head and feet were gone entirely, they having probably been eaten off by some animal, and the flesh had all disappeared from the remainder of the skeleton. The remains were evidently those of a man, and the appearances indicated that the unfortunate was the victim of self-destruction. A large navy revolver laid across the breast of the skeleton, three chambers of which were still loaded. The woodwork of this weapon had been considerably eaten, apparently by some animal. Around the remains were found portions of two shirts—one of red flannel, and the other a plain woolen one. Portions of the stockings were also found, and a hat was picked up near by containing a quantity of human hair. On Sunday a number of our citizens visited the place, and removed the remains to this village, where they were fully identified as those of Mr. Louis Margraff. This young man suddenly disappeared from his home last March, and since that time no trace had been found of him. He had been slightly deranged at times, and his family feared that he had killed himself—a fear which time has shown to be only too well founded. It is believed that at the time of his death he had about ninety-nine dollars in currency on his person; but no trace of the money or wallet was found with the remains. But the great length of time during which they have lain a prey to the elements and wild beasts renders the disappearance of the money less suspicious. There is little doubt that the remains are those of Louis Margraff, and that he died by his own hands in a fit of insanity.

TWEED WASHED, SHAVED, UNIFORMED AND CAGED.—After being taken to Blackwell's Island Saturday, Tweed was asked the usual questions by the recording clerk, to which he answered he was aged 62, and by occupation a "statesman." He had no religion, but as his family are Protestants, he was entered as a Protestant. He was then taken to the bath, had his head shaved and beared taken off, and was arrayed in a full striped uniform. He had two letters from New York city physicians recommending that he be placed in the hospital, but after examination by the penitentiary physicians, he was remanded to a common cell, like all other felons. The jacket given him to wear is known at the penitentiary as a "larceny jacket." His son remained by him until he was led away to his cell, when he and a few friends and reporters left the island.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a hurricane swept over the town of Malvern, forty miles south of this city, on the line of the Clarksville and Fulton Railroad, razing to the ground six business houses, and tearing away the roofs of several others, wounding two men badly and six slightly. The tornado struck the railroad about three miles below Malvern, and traveled up the track about four miles carrying everything before it, houses and trees.

News and Political Items.

—Motto for the winter of 1873-4. "I can't afford it."

—A man in Sioux city has found a den of snakes containing over two hundred reptiles.

—One of the most successful farmers in Woodford, Kentucky, has been blind for eight years.

—A double wedding, at which twin brothers married twin sisters, occurred in Kansas recently.

—Andrew Stratton, aged 21, and daughter, aged two, starved to death on Saturday at Bridgeton, N. J.

—A horse at Franklin, Kentucky, lately drowned himself by persistently holding his head under water.

—What's in a name? In Honesdale they buy their wood from James Cole and their coal from James Wood.

—A man in Warner, New Hampshire, drank twelve barrels of cider in eight months, and is completely paralyzed.

—James Burke was murdered near Benezette, Elk county, on Thursday. Dennis Connor is charged with the homicide.

—A tree was recently felled in Indiana, the hollow trunk of which was found to be filled for a space of three feet with honey comb.

—The man who ran against Abby Gifford for school superintendent in Iowa, and received eight votes, concludes that this is an off year for politics.

—The town of Dunmore in Galway, Ireland, is reported in danger of being swallowed by an enormous bog which is rapidly moving towards it.

—A sixteen-year-old Kansas boy dutifully obeyed his grandmother, the other day, when she commanded him to put a pistol bullet in the brain of her aged husband.

—Another debt increase is announced—nine millions for November. There appears to be no end of "blessings" vouchsafed to us by the Grant Administration.

—A fascinating daughter of Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Corinth, Miss., played the mischief with a young man's heart, the other day, by putting a pistol bullet through it.

—A Luzerne county mechanic has originated a contrivance which is said to obviate the necessity of brakemen going between cars to couple. It is said to be very practicable.

—Three children were drowned by the sinking of a canal boat in Delaware river, near Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday morning. The captain and his wife saved themselves.

—To escape impeachment, Judge Sherman, of Ohio, has resigned. This simple fact indicates an improved tone in political morals since the democratic victories in November.

—Henry Clay, who attempted to rob and murder a lady last Spring, was sentenced to nine years and nine months' imprisonment recently by the court of Montgomery county.

—Capt. J. M. O'Rourke, an Irishman and a democrat, was the author of the articles in the *Times* which exposed the corruptions of the ring and secured the conviction of Tweed.

—Ann Shay, a respectable woman employed at North Hoosic, was robbed, outraged and murdered near the Vermont line on Monday night. The supposed murderer has been arrested.

—A fire at Greece City, in the oil regions, Wednesday night, destroyed thirty buildings, consisting of stores, dwellings, three hotels, and the Producers' Bank. Loss estimated at $95,000; insurance unknown.

—An association of Catholic capitalists purposes purchasing all the conventual property in Rome, with the intention of securing the various religious communities from the operation of the decree abolishing their orders.

—While Quincy Daniels, a plasterer, was at work in a new tannery at Tyrone, Tuesday last, his overshirt caught in the belting of a revolving wheel, and he was whirled around several times, receiving fearful, but it is to be hoped, not fatal injuries.

—Mrs. John A. Fisher, of Springfield, Ill., her mother, her grandmother, her great-grandmother, and her great-great-grandmother deserve credit for their singular punctuality in being born respectively on the 13th of December, 1852, 1832, 1812, 1792, and 1772.

—Wm. Williams, ex-Sheriff of Warwick county, shot and killed Wm. Thornberg, a desperado, who drew a pistol to resist arrest at Boonville, Indiana, on Thursday. Mrs. Khohd a German woman, while showing how it was done, shot and killed Jacob Buttiger, three years old.

—James S. French, of Alexandria, Va., has been granted a patent for a locomotive the peculiar features of which is one or more pairs of ordinary driving wheels, which may be lifted above the wheels or pressed down upon them, at the will of the engineer. The object of the invention is to obtain as much power with a light locomotive as with a heavy one, and to move trains on an up grade or on a slippery track.

—Some harrowing incidents for blood-curdling romances of real life might be obtained from the experiences of the Gloucester fishermen. During the fishing season just closed, twenty-four vessels from that little port have been lost, and one hundred and fifty-two men have "sunk to rise no more." If they had all gone down at once, and on an ocean steamer instead of their little smocks, the world would take more note of their departure.

—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case at Montreal, Canada, making the total number of deaths seven. Five persons are still in precarious conditions. It appears that one of the men now dead took a bottle from a sleigh standing in the street. The bottle contained wine of colchicum, which he supposed to be sherry. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he and some neighbors live, with the result mentioned.

—Four persons were burned to death by a fire at Warrensburg, Mo., Saturday night. Their names were M. E. Mulvehill, proprietor of the Mining Hotel, in which the fire originated; J. W. Poland, artist, of Kansas city; J. L. Prouty, of Clintonville, Missouri, and Louis Royster of Sedalia. Several other persons were badly burned, and a number saved their lives only by jumping from the second and third story windows of the hotel. The fire originated by an explosion of a lamp in the hotel.

—Lebanon Ridge, Ky., was the scene of a remarkable duel about the middle of last month. Montgomery Roach accidentaily shot and wounded a dog belonging to his cousin, James Roach. On the following day James announced that he intended to kill Montgomery on sight. The parties met, James with a pistol, Montgomery with a shot gun and pistol. Montgomery discharged the shot gun and fled, James pursuing and firing as he ran. While running, Montgomery drew his pistol and shot James through the heart.

—Samuel Garrett, son of John Garrett, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, lately died from injuries received about one month since. He was in the stable attending to the horses, and in some manner one of his feet became entangled in the harness. The horse ran around the yard several times. His leg was broken and the sinews were drawn out several inches. His head and body were also considerably bruised. Everything that could be done for him was unavailing, and after a month of terrible suffering, death came to his relief.

—At the beginning of the Tweed trial in New York three lawyers of the defense, Messrs. Graham, Fullerton and Bartlett, presented a paper to Judge Davis giving their reasons why he should not preside over the court. For this contempt they have been fined two hundred and fifty dollars each, and reprimanded in a sharp manner by Judge Davis since the close of the trial. It is time something should be done to stop that improper license on the part of members of the New York bar which is bringing disgrace upon the administration of justice in that city.

—Near Harrisburg, in what is known as the "Poet's Hollow," on Thanksgiving day, an old lady named Mrs. Catherine Kroehl was discovered lying on a bed in her house in a senseless condition, badly cut about the head, while about her lay a pool of congealed blood. Word was sent to Harrisburg, and the authorities had her conveyed to the hospital at that place. It is supposed some vagabond tramp committed the deed on Wednesday night, as then several suspicious parties were seen lurking around the neighborhood. There are no hopes of her recovery.

—The ship Trimountane, from New York, arrived at Cardiff early on the morning of the 1st inst., with intelligence of a dreadful disaster to the steamship Ville du Havre, which left New York, November 15th, for Havre, in command of Surmont. At two o'clock on the morning of the 22d the Ville du Havre came in collision with the British ship Lecherin, from London for New York, and sank shortly after. Two hundred and twenty-six of the passengers of the Ville du Havre were lost. The Trimountane saved eighty-seven passengers and brought them to Cardiff.

—An English Tory newspaper correspondent writing on the political situation in France, says of the soldier President MacMahon: He stands higher in the estimation of all classes of politicians, excepting, perhaps, the politicians of the Commune; he has no political enemies; he leaves his ministers to carry on the affairs of State; whatever may be his private convictions he does not favor monarchy or republicanism in his language or acts; he maintains order; he rules with firmness when necessary; he is the least vain man in all France—thus Marshal MacMahon is respected at home and abroad.

—On Tuesday last, in Petersburg, this State, Mr. J. W. Simpson, a respected citizen of that place, locked up his place of business, and deliberately walked home, where, without giving any idea to any body what he was about, he seized a revolver, and placing it to his forehead, fired, the ball lodging in the back part of his head and inflicting a fatal injury, he falling senseless to the ground. Physicians were summoned, but they gave up all hopes of his recovery. Temporary insanity, caused by financial embarrassment, was the cause. He leaves a wife and three children, the youngest only two weeks old.

—A Pennsylvania paper gives the following: Mrs. Sally Taylor, in Westtown township, is the grandmother of eight twin grandchildren, which fact we regard as remarkable. These four sets of twins are divided among her children as follows: Elizabeth Williams, wife of Gideon Williams, in Birmingham township, is the proud mother of two sets, the first being girls, the second boys. Jane, wife of Washington Yearsley, residing in Westtown township, has one set of spanking boys, and the other and last pair (a boy and a girl) belong to and bask in the happy smiles of Mrs. Stephen Taylor, of this borough.

—According to the *English Mechanic*, a new process of iron-making, which dispenses with the blast furnace, has been practically tested, and specimens of its produce shown at Wolverhampton. The bloom is made direct from the ore, which is ground, mixed with lime and pitch, and baked in a coke oven. This is treated as pig-iron, and a furnace being charged with it, it is ready for the helve or the squeezers in half an hour. The inventors claim that by their process they can make a ton of finished iron from the ore at an expenditure of only two tons of coal; that they can make German steel as cheaply as cast-iron, and that they can furthermore make the latter equal in purity to charcoal iron.

—Women are very apt to astonish the world, in a manner and at a time the world least expects. Thus Sharkey, one of the inhabitants of Murderers' Row, in the New York Tombs, has been liberated by the artifice of a woman friend of his. His cell has been as private to him as it would have been in any hotel, and he has had ample time and opportunity to mature his plan of escape, and collect all his necessary disguises. The other day he was visited by a woman, who gave him her check of admission, and helped him to dress himself in women's clothes which he had collected piecemeal; after which he coolly walked out of the building and when his cell was visited, he turned up missing, and nothing was found but a smiling woman to greet the astounded turnkey. Sharkey is still missing.

—Great suffering is reported among the settlers in Lyons and Osceola counties, northwestern Iowa, and an appeal for aid is sent out. It is said that nine-tenths of the people have only twisted hay and grass seed for fuel, while their food and clothing are insufficient for the necessities of life. Many families are leaving on foot, and we have announcements of several deaths from exposure to the cold. These counties were settled and organized in 1871 and '72, and the increase of the population has been very rapid. It is said that the soil is rich, and an abundant harvest was promised this year, but late in the summer the grasshoppers swept the farms of every vestige of vegetation. The people being generally poor, the consequence was the privation and suffering reported at this time.

PROTESTANT SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Memphis *Appeal* bears testimony to the devotion and usefulness of the Protestant Sisters of Charity during the prevalence of yellow fever in that city. It is doubtless true that the Catholic sisters have devoted themselves to the care of the sick in all the Southern cities during the late epidemic, as they have in so many others, and it is not taking away from the credit due them to point to the fact that they cease to be alone remarkable in such good work, when a distinctive organization renders it impossible to distinguish those of another faith. The *Appeal* says:

"The good Sisters were among the best, most constant and most successful of our yellow fever nurses, and were the means, under God, of a great deal of good. When the roll shall be called on the day when all mankind must face the inevitable, the names of these Christian women will be found high up among those who preferred their Master's work rather than the world, upon which they have turned their backs. Sisters Constance, Amelia, Theela and Hughetta will never be forgotten by the people of Memphis, and we feel assured will be as thoroughly sustained in their tasks as school teachers as they have been as ministering angels of mercy. Unacclimated and without experience with yellow fever, they volunteered without money and without price, and served with a fortitude that knew no deviation until the close of the saddest and most heart-rending period of our history as a city. God bless them, and he will! He has blessed them already in the success which has crowned their efforts, and will continue to bless them in all else they undertake."

TO THE PUBLIC

OF

Pennsylvania and New Jersey,
Delaware and Maryland.

FOR

IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL!

FROM

IMPERATIVE NECESSITY

WE OFFER

ALL THE IMMENSE STOCK

CONTAINED IN

OUR SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES,

BEING THE

COMBINED STOCKS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS,

COMPRISING

Clothing

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS,

AT STILL

LARGER DISCOUNTS in PRICES.

NOTE.—WE WERE INDUCED TO OPERATE LARGELY, AND LAID IN A HEAVY STOCK, BECAUSE OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPECTATION OF AN UNCOMMONLY GOOD BUSINESS SEASON.

Wanamaker & Brown

Desire to make it widely known that the whole of their Stock of newly manufactured Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing, guaranteed to be of Reliable Material, Fashionable Cut, and Substantial Make, is arranged for a

REALIZING SALE

at a new and Lower Scale of Prices.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR BUSINESS THE PAST YEAR HAVE ENABLED US TO CHEAPEN PRICES AND INCREASE IN MANY WAYS THE ADVANTAGES OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

IMPORTANT FACT.—We have abundant testimony every day that it is impossible for any other house to sell as cheaply, and no one now questions the superiority of our makes of both Men's and Boys' Clothing, while

THE ASSORTMENT IS SIX-FOLD LARGER

than anywhere else.

THIS IS A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—OUR RE-ARRANGEMENTS REQUIRE THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL OF SOME HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS, AND WE ARE OFFERING THE MOST SEASONAALE AND FASHIONABLE OVERCOATS AND SUITS FOR BOTH MEN AND BOYS AT

PEREMPTORY SALE,

AND THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE MADE PURCHASES SINCE THE SALE BEGAN ARE HIGHLY DELIGHTED WITH THEIR BARGAINS AND ARE SENDING IN THEIR FRIENDS.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.—Splendid lots of Blue and Black Beaver; Kerseys in Dark Olive, Brown and London Smoke Colors.

An unusual cheap lot of Chinchillas and other Fabzics that make very warm and comfortable garments.

Our Garricks and Capes are the cheapest ever offered.

MEN'S SUITS FOR DRESS WEAR.—*Very much under regular prices. Every one expecting to buy a Black or Blue Suit should avail himself of the GREAT BARGAIN LOTS NOW SPREAD UPON OUR COUNTERS.*

EVERY DAY SUITS *will be cleared out at astonishingly low prices considering the qualities and excellent make.*

PARTICULAR LOTS OF WARM AND LONG COATS *for Business and Street purposes are offered at excellent bargains.*

PANTS AND VEST ROOMS CONTAIN HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS IN VARIETY OF COLORS AND QUALITIES, TO FIT EVERY SIZE AND POCKET. EVERY ONE WANTING GOOD WEARING GARMENTS MAY BE SURE TO GET THEM FROM OUR PRESENT STOCK.

BLACK PANTS.—We never had a better assortment to select from.

JACKETS AND PANTS FOR THE LADS are piled up by the hundreds, and will bear examination by the Ladies, who know the true values and what is good to stand the hard wear the boys require.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, of all sizes, styles, qualities, colors and prices.

We have re-arranged the Boys' Goods on our First Floor to better accommodate the ladies and other buyers, and can generally serve our friends without delay.

PREPARED TO SUBMIT TO

HEAVY REDUCTIONS from ACTUAL VALUES,

We invite the public to supply themselves from our counters NOW, while we have an ENORMOUS STOCK of the BEST CLOTHING that was ever offered in this or any other city, which

WE FEEL COMPELLED TO CLOSE OUT WITHIN THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

On the Corner of Sixth Street,

FROM MARKET TO MINOR,

PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRI
-TO-
CASH BUYERS
-AT THE-
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STO

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDU IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHI
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING ST
of the most popular designs and of all prices and qualities
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTI
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIN

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, ble and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, sels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, ers and Wringers, Patent Churns Machines generally, Grind Stones, lasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, tridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Well and Cistern Pumps, &c. &c.

Harness and Saddlery W
of all kind, in great variety
WOOD and WILLOW WA
beyond description
CARBON OIL and OIL LA
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, cohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware,
Family Groce
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley
Tobacco and C
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla many other articles, at the lowest
HOUSE SPOUTI
made, painted and put up as cheap as FOR CASH. A liberal discount country dealers buying Tinware
GEORGE HUNT
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

Stoves! Stove
AT GREATLY
Reduced Pric

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SE
STOVE
FROM THIS DATE AT
REDUCED RATES FOR C
AS FOLLOWS:

No. 9 Ironsides, - - -
" 8 " - - -
" 7 " - - -
" 9 Improved National
" 8 " "
" 9 Speer's Anti-Dust, -
" 8 " "
" 7 " "
" 9 Duquesne "
" 8 " "

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF
PARLOR AND HEATING S
WHICH WILL BE DISPOSED
AT COST FOR CA
GEO. HUNTL
Ebensburg, Nov. 21, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAH
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOOD
NOTIONS, GROCER
HARDWARE, QUEENSW
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES
ALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY
WOOL AND COUNTRY PR
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOO
Store on South Side of Ma
Ebensburg, Pa.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-
Cooking Stoves
Heating St
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRO

Having recently taken possession of and fitted up and commodious building street, two doors east of the opposite the Mountain House, better prepared than ever to articles in the TIN, COPPER and WARE line, all of which will be buyers at the very lowest living The subscriber also proposes and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heati
of the most approved
SPOUTING and ROOFING and warranted perfect in manufacture terial. REPAIRING promptly All work done by me will be on fair terms, and all STOVES by me can be depended upon as cannot be undersold in price. ted, and no increase of patronage ted, and no effort will be wanting tire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTT
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FA

AS interested parties have been the northern part of the county rates for manufacturing Woolen are much higher than they really it necessary for our own protection the information of the public to following

LIST OF PRICES.
Blankets.............. $3.5
Flannels............. 30 and 35 cts
Cassimeres.............. 50 cts
Satinetts.............. 20 cts
Carding and Spinning.............. 7
Carding..............
T. M. JONES & SO
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTO
HAVING introduced new machinery Woolen Factory, we are now prepared manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS NETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c. Wool taken in exchange for worked on shares. Market price paid
T. M. JONES & S
Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 5, 1873.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ere, There, and the Other Place.

—A Clearfield county hunter recently led two deer at one shot.

—Another large invoice of Indian Sum- r has just come and gone.

—It is rumored that Carrolltown will have a banking house.

—Panics and buckwheat cakes give rise much hard scratching now-a-days.

—James Switzer, a fifteen-year-old Mif- county boy, killed three deer last week.

—Everybody shut up shop here on anksgiving day, and went to church— the woods.

—The epizooty, it is said, has again ap- red in Westmoreland county in a more avated form than ever.

—Four deaths on Sunday and seven e on Tuesday is Johnstown's mortuary rt for two days this week.

—Twenty cents will buy forty oysters in caster, a full quart in Altoona, and exactly twelve in Ebensburg.

—John S. Foltz had his right hand taken y being run over by a shifting engine Altoona yard, one day last week.

—A kettle of boiling water did it for a ear-old child of John Callahan, of town, last Saturday. Will recover.

—Wm. Detling is now enjoying the ability of the Johnstown lock-up, ed with attempted arson, preferred Mr. Emil Young.

—Mr. John McBride, of Cambria town- couple of miles distant from this said to have had several sheep wolves within the past few days.

—on oil, refined, can be bought in elphia by the barrel at 13 cents per Here, which is much nearer to field, the retail price is 40 cents per

—The personal property of M. P. Meagh- ho recently skipped out of Johnstown goodly sum of money belonging to people, will be sold at Sheriff's sale orrow.

—A lot of slate fell on Thomas Waters he was at work in one of the mines Cambria Iron Co., Tuesday morning, injured him very severely, though not erously.

—Our friends of the big and little dai- will no doubt in the abundance of charity excuse the delay in the pub- of their respective prospectuses, tated by the crowded condition of umns.

—Dr. J. T. Moore, brother-in-law of the ous Senator, John J. Patterson, whose on complaint of the latter worthy on ge of forgery is noticed elsewhere, ed in Hollidaysburg and is well n to many of our readers.

—Mr. Christian Snyder, of Jackson tp., serving as a juryman in this place, esday last, was suddenly prostrated plexy or some similar disease. He emoved to his hotel, where he still a precarious condition.

—Hon. Richard J. Proudfoot, who at e represented this county in the Legislature, is said to have died at e in Iowa a few days ago. He f the noblest works of God—an an. Peace to his ashes.

—ss. H. Kinkead and Geo. C. K. executors of David Powell, late of a township, dec'd, will offer at pub- on Wednesday, Dec. 17th, an im- lot of live stock, grain, farm uten- tc., belonging to said deceased.

—he Forty Hours' Devotion will *not* ence at St. Patrick's church, Ebens- on the 14th inst., the reported asser- ns of the Johnstown *Tribune* to the ary notwithstanding. Time was taken he forelock in that matter several ago.

—ome contemptible sneak thief enter- residence of Mr. Peter Hubritz, in in borough, a few mornings ago, the temporary absence of the in- and making his way to an upper purloined from a bureau drawer twenty-five dollars in money.

—woman in this place was about g an old coffee-pot for illuminating es the other evening, having poured oil into the pot and run the wick ough the spout, when her husband ntially came in upon her and held k from glory by stopping the ex- nt.

—man and woman, aged respectively 18 years, residing near Hemlock, unty, concluded the other day that ot good to be alone, but in twenty fter getting married they reconsid- e matter, and now they would rath- lone than live together in a palace. ave parted.

—n Groves, of Clearfield township, unty, whom the Altoona and Johns- ailies first killed by a she bear and y a panther, only a few days ago, alive and kicking, and don't seem how often the newspapers kill him his appetite continues to serve him as it does at present.

—ile Joseph Young was attempting t the belting of a revolving wheel Pa. R. R. Co.'s boiler shop, Altoo- day morning last, his right arm, g entangled in the machinery, was the shoulder socket, and thrown, and bleeding, to the floor. It is the injured man will survive.

—ommon with the other Catholic s in this diocese, a *Tridium*, or s' devotion, will be held in the f the Holy Name, otherwise St. commencing to-morrow and end- nday. On the latter day the di- ll be dedicated to the Sacred f Jesus with the most imposing es.

—Levi Smith, of Union twp., Hunt- o., died on the 30th from injuries on the 17th ult., caused by falling a circular saw at the saw mill of and son-in-law, his head having ed half through. The deceased the seventy-third year of his age, s the father of Dr. G. W. Smith, of ysburg.

—have been wrestling with the quin- a week past, and for the most part d us down. Hence it is that our one day behind time this week, h fact we ask the kind indulgence eaders. It is mighty hard to have when one is not able—a fix we are n when sickness comes, having no ake our place.

—the way from Alpsville, Allegheny came to our address, expressage ly a few days ago, with head de- d, feathers plucked and "innards" , a fourteen pound turkey, the most excellent lady friend. The r has our earnest thanks for the act, so highly appreciated by all lged in the delicious feast.

—s everybody's right and privilege his money where it will bring the ns, especially in the purchase of ssaries of life, such as dry goods, clothing, etc. Nowhere can this more effectually and satisfactorily the respective stores of I. T. Cop- ry goods, fancy goods, etc., S. J. Bro., and James J. Murphy, ready- othing, etc., Johnstown. They are st dealers and accommodating gen- and customers can positively save y purchasing from them.

—The fineness and richness of the sausage meat sold to hungry mortals by our butcher friend Gutwald, is the subject of general remark, but it may not be known that the machine which grinds it out in all its lusciousness was bought from the reliable Johnstown hardware firm of Benton & Tittle, which keeps the largest and best array of goods in their line that can be found in ten counties.

—While the Pacific Express west was entering the passenger depot at Altoona, on Tuesday morning last, the engine jumped the track and swung round, throwing the express car against one of the iron posts with such force as to break it off, thereby causing fully one-third of the structure to fall on two express cars and a baggage car, demolishing them badly. The passenger cars, filled almost to repletion, narrowly escaped a like fate. The engine also struck the Hollidaysburg branch train, damaging it very considerably, and a newsboy named Eddie Lingafelter, who was standing on a bumper between two cars of the latter train, was so dreadfully crushed that he survived only a few hours. The entire loss in property is estimated at about $50,000.

—Mr. Samuel Kountz, an old and much respected citizen of Johnstown, met with a horrible death on Tuesday evening last. He was on his way home from work at the rolling mill, and was in the act of passing under the Pa. R. R. bridge at the passenger station, when he was struck by the truck car of the Cambria Iron Company, which with a passenger car was being pushed in front of the engine on their way to Woodvale, and after being knocked down upon the track, several wheels passed over his right arm, severing it near the elbow, and the brake frame on the car, which reaches within a few inches of the ground, crushing the life completely out of him. A train on the Pa. R. R., which was passing overhead at the time, prevented him from hearing the approach of the cars which caused his death. He was aged about 59 years.

—Franklin township, Westmoreland county, was the scene, on Sunday night last, of one of the most brutal and cowardly murders that has ever been recorded, the victim being a well-to-do shoemaker and small farmer named Joseph Kerr, and the fiendish perpetrator a young man who had been discharged from Mr. Kerr's employ only two days previously, Samuel Beighley, jr., by name. It seems that, for some unexplained reason, Mr. Kerr was in the habit of sleeping in the second story of his shoemaker shop, instead of at his residence near by, and aware of this fact, the assassin hid himself under the bed, and when the unfortunate man entered the room to retire for the night, Beighley struck him senseless to the floor with a heavy club and then cut his throat from ear to ear with a shoe-knife, after which he rifled his pockets of $26.45. The murderer was arrested about three o'clock next morning at his boarding house, not far from the scene of the tragedy, and after narrowly escaping a lynching, was, after a hearing, lodged in the Greensburg jail to await trial. He fully confesses the horrible crime, but tells contradictory stories about the circumstances.

◆

DOINGS IN COURT.—Following is a report of all business transacted in Court from the time of its assembling at 11 o'clock Monday until its adjournment at about the same hour on Tuesday:

Com'th vs. Edw. F. Burk and Edw. Rielly—indicted for an affray. William Smay, prosecutor. *Nol. pros* entered by leave of court.

Com'th vs. Barnabas Fogle. Defendant not taken.

Com'th vs. John P. Parrish—selling liquor on Sunday. John Sanders, prosecutor. Pleads guilty and submits. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. Baltzer Helfrich—selling liquor on Sunday and on election day. Pleads guilty on both indictments, with leave to move the quashing of the indictment in the latter case with same effect as if motion had been made before plea was entered. For the first offense the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs of prosecution, and to remain ten days in the county jail.

Com'th vs. Henry Zern—assault and battery. True bill. Not yet taken.

Com'th vs. Joseph Wherry—assault and battery. Guilty. Sentenced to pay $1 fine and costs, and enter into $100 bonds to keep the peace toward all good citizens in general and his wife and Joseph Miller in particular. Committed to jail in default of bail.

Com'th vs. Charles McHugh—disturbing a church service. Guilty, but in view of the fact that he is insane, Judge Dean ordered him to be sent to Dixmont.

Com'th vs. Charles Hutchbach *alias* Miller—larceny. Found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. This is the third time this defendant has been before our court for larceny, the last offense, for which he has just received sentence, being the entry and stealing of clothing from the unoccupied house of Mr. Andrew Wible, dec'd, in Cambria township.

◆

MR. DOUGHERTY'S LECTURE.—Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, lectured, under the auspices of the Dauntless Fire Company, in the Presbyterian church in this place on Wednesday evening last. The subject of his lecture was "Orators and Oratory." Mr. Dougherty illustrated his subject most admirably in his own person and manner. For two hours he held his large audience spell-bound by his perfect elocution, or convulsed with laughter by his comic personations. The attractive feature of his lecture was his imitation of the style of speaking of many of the distinguished statesmen of England—among them Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, John Bright, Ward Hunt, "and others."

He also analyzed the different parts of oratory—that of the pulpit, that of the bar, and that of the popular assembly; describing what these too frequently are, and what they should be. In conclusion he announced that oratory as an art was dead—the orator among the things of the past—that we have many good speakers, but no orators; that in their place has come up the Press with all its powerful and far-reaching influences for good or evil. His entire lecture was a rich intellectual treat; and we congratulate our Fire Company on their enterprise, and the complete success with which it has been crowned.

◆

BISCUIT.—Take one quart of flour, one measure of Banner Baking Powder, and one tea-spoonful of salt, mix thoroughly, and sift; then rub in one tablespoonful cold shortening, and mix in with a spoon a pint of cold sweet milk, or water (milk is the best); this makes a dough too soft to be rolled; turn it out on your tray lid, well floured; press with your hand to the desired thickness, cut in shapes, and bake at once in a very quick oven. When mixed with milk, you may leave out the shortening, if you prefer not to use it. If your oven is at the proper heat, ten minutes will suffice to bake them.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer send 25 cents to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—*Public Meeting.*—The meeting held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, in pursuance of the call of MANY, to discuss the propriety of the adoption of the new Constitution, was not as large as it would have been if Court had not adjourned in the morning, thereby giving those in attendance an opportunity of returning to their homes to attend to their private business; nevertheless there were as many present as the Court room would comfortably accommodate. The meeting was composed of the *thinking* men of the neighborhood, and we never was present at any assemblage where bigotry and selfishness ruled to a less extent, and where reason and a desire to do RIGHT was more manifest.

R. L. Johnston, Esq., called the meeting to order and in a brief speech explained the object. That it was not a political gathering, but a meeting of the *people*, irrespective of party, who had met together to exchange views in a calm, dispassionate manner, and discuss the propriety or impropriety of adopting the new Constitution, and suggested that the meeting come to order by the election of officers.

Mr. C. T. Roberts was unanimously chosen as President, and John Singer, H. Kinkead, John Bears, David Lewis and Dr. D. W. Evans were chosen Vice Presidents. J. W. Logan and A. Y. Jones were made Secretaries.

Geo. M. Reade, Esq., was first called on, and made a very able speech in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution. He dwelt at some length on that part of the new Constitution relating to corporations and seemed to be entirely familiar with the subject. He said in substance: That corporations in this country might be said to have originated with the United States Bank, and spoke at some length of the evils that grew out of that institution. He claimed that corporations are greedy, grasping, and have no soul, and that unless they are restrained they will work great injury to the people. He admired that part of the Constitution which said to Rail Road Companies, you shall not grant passes to our legislators, to our judges, or to other officers, and thereby in any way influence them—that it was an old maxim that "the gift perverted judgment," and that however honest a man might be, yet it was very dangerous for him to accept a pass or other favor, because that was the only object railroad companies had in granting passes—to influence the recipient of the compliment in a mild, indirect manner, and in a manner which he himself could hardly suspect; yet it was very dangerous for any officer to accept this compliment, because men are often biased when they themselves do not know it. Again, that railroad companies often monopolized business along the line of their roads. As an illustration, he knew instances where the officers of a certain railroad own gigantic coal works, and when business is brisk, individuals can do nothing for the reason that they can get no cars to ship their coal, as all are given to those who by their official capacity are closely related to the corporation. The new constitution provides most emphatically that officers of railroad companies shall not in any way engage in any such business so long as they are officers of the road. He showed that the Penna. R. R. charged as much for shipping freight from Philadelphia to Ebensburg, or any other intermediate point on the road, as it did to Pittsburgh. That the new Constitution provided that the charges made by railroad companies should be as to the distance the goods were shipped, and that under it Ebensburgers would only have to pay about two-thirds of the amount of freight now charged. He said there were things in it he would perhaps like to see changed, but as a whole he was in favor of its adoption.

Altogether Mr. Reade's argument was a very able effort, and we would like if we could give his speech in full.

R. L. Johnston, Esq., was next called and delivered a very strong and lucid argument in favor of the Constitution. He dwelt at some length on the power given the courts, and which was heretofore vested in the Legislature, and spoke particularly with regard to granting charities to small local corporations, claiming that the courts were the proper tribunal to decide upon such matters. He also spoke of the corruption of the Legislature—of the buying and selling of members, and illustrated how professionals, who were known as snakes, made the purchasing of members a regular business, and claimed that the new Constitution would destroy this business—would do for Pennsylvania what St. Patrick had done for Ireland—would banish all the snakes! He said that Sam Josephs and Bill McMullen and a lot of Republicans of that stamp would oppose us, but he hoped there were enough honest men left to secure its adoption.

Mr. E. James, of the *Herald* was called on, but declined making any remarks.

Rev. J. W. Edie was next called; and in a neat little speech approved of the work submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention—said he heartily endorsed that part of it which regulated the granting of divorces and took it out of the hands of the Legislature, because he knew a number of cases where divorces had been granted by the Legislature for trifling causes, and he felt satisfied if such cases were left to the courts—as the new Constitution provides—there would be but few divorces granted.

F. P. Tierney, Esq., was loudly called for and spoke at some length of the evils of local legislation, and as the new Constitution does away with all such bills and will thereby shorten the work of legislators and throw such bills before the courts, he would, if for no other reason, support it.

T. J. Chapman, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He referred to the school law and was glad the new Constitution recognizes the common schools and made some provision for their support. He explained how deficient the law now is, and thought that it was the duty of every lover of education to give the section on schools some thought, as he felt satisfied that if they did they could not refuse to vote for its adoption.

Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., was the last speaker called. Mr. Sechler made a strong speech in favor of the new Constitution. He explained that portion which refers to taxation and showed clearly that it would not impose a State tax on real estate, as had been supposed by some, but would equalize taxes and make it less burdensome on poor men.

After Mr. Sechler had concluded his remarks, a vote was taken, and although the audience was composed of men of all parties, the vote was in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, and that too, without a dissenting voice; after which the meeting adjourned.

◆

ALTOONA, Dec. 1, 1873.

MR. MCPIKE—Dear Sir: Will you permit me, through the columns of your journal to correct a statement made by the local reporter of the Altoona *Morning Tribune*, in the issue of that paper of the 19th ult. In giving an account of the unfortunate accident that occurred at my grandmother's funeral the reporter asserted that the coffin was broken and the corpse exposed to public gaze. As an eye witness to the sad scene, I have only to declare that his statement was not correct in any particular. It was bad enough as it happened, but there was certainly no excuse for enlarging upon the misfortune. He also gave her age as 93 years, which was also a mistake, her true age at time of death being 91 years and 5 months.

A correction of the *Tribune's* misstatements was asked through the columns of that paper, but it was refused, and now, as an act of justice to the friends of the deceased, I ask you to publish this, and feel sure that you will cheerfully do so and thus oblige. With respect, yours,

MARY HALTON.

Communications.

PORTAGE vs. SONMAN.

ED. FREEMAN—A communication in your paper of the 28th ult., signed "Portage," deserves notice because persons not residing in this locality may be deceived by it.

As to the Post-office, we have no disposition to deprive our neighbors of its advantages, but must insist that if the Department will not establish more than one office in this neighborhood, Sonman is entitled to it. A majority of about two to one of the male adult population, not nearer Wilmore than Portage and not nearer Lilly's or Munster than Sonman, reside or are engaged in business much nearer to Sonman than to Portage, as the latter place is on the extreme western limit of the district to be accommodated, while the main business population is found between Sonman and Lilly's. The four collieries and two steam saw mills at "No. 3" and on Ben's Creek employ about three times the number of men that Portage contains, and most of these are on the Sonman lands, two miles from Portage and an equal distance from Lilly's.

That there is a larger *settlement* at Portage *station* than at Sonman *station* is freely admitted, but we have yet to learn that post-offices are established for the special accommodation of the residents of little villages *at* railway stations, rather than the entire population of a *district*.

An average of twenty-five or thirty cars of coal and lumber per day is shipped from the sidings at "No. 3," most of which is taken from the Sonman lands, while for some time past the shipments from Portage has not averaged *one* car per day, and in not distant future this difference must increase, as Portage has nothing to ship but lumber, bark and shook, and these commodities will soon be gone, for even the lumber and shook shipped from Portage for the last two years have been largely purchased from the owners of the Sonman property.—The *coal* at Portage is about two hundred feet below the surface, and can only be reached by drift two miles from the railroad, where one of its two steam saw mills is located; whereas *all* the coal veins of this field can be worked on the Sonman lands, above water level, directly on or near the Pa. R. R.

That there are a few more *tickets* sold at Portage than at Sonman may be true, as a great many persons residing nearer to Sonman than to Portage take the cars at the latter place, perhaps because they can "*take*" something else there—which they cannot get at Sonman!

As to the mailing of "150 or 200 letters in a day" at Portage, I well remember *that* day, for the then *acting* Postmaster of Portage showed me that heavy deposit of mail matter, consisting of postal cards on which a patent right peddler residing at Portage thus advertised his machine!

Some idea of the comparative importance of Portage and Sonman may be formed from an examination of the *tax lists*, from which it appears that our Company *alone* pays more tax (township, county and State) than *all* the residents of Portage (including No. 2) taken together!

And here it should be noted that the settlement at No. 2 is almost as near to Sonman as to Portage, and that a majority of that village would prefer to have the P. O. at Sonman.

Now, if our interests are as insignificant as "Portage" represents, and Portage *has* so many houses and public institutions, how is it that 400 or 500 (!) persons do not pay as much tax as the "transient resident" and still more transient "wood choppers" of Sonman?

If in this comparison of taxes we include the assessments paid by the Cambria Iron Co. and the Penn'a R. R. Co. on those portions of the Sonman lands owned by said corporations, and also include the taxes paid here by our *lessees*, Messrs. Ake & Co., Messrs. Dysart & Co., Messrs. Wolestagle & Son, and other tenants, then the Sonman lands and business pay about *double* the amount of taxes paid by all the property-holders and residents of Portage and "No. 2" combined!

And here it should be stated, that the Sonman property has a frontage on the Pa. R. R. of about a mile and a half, and no business improvements more than one mile from the railroad, so that we do not take in as much territory in our estimate of population and taxes as must be included in what your correspondent *calls* Portage to make his figures more than half true.

We have never been guilty of the Quixotic folly of fighting a wind-mill, and so attempt no reply to the *personal* innuendos of "Portage," who chooses to be *nameless*. "EX AURI ASINUM."

R. B. WESTBROOK.

Sonman, Dec. 1, 1873.

SUMMIT, Nov. 29, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—Thinking it devolved on the undersigned to make known to the public the manner in which the school teachers of Washington township are treated, I take this opportunity for doing so. The teachers of this township do not receive their salaries when due, nor for months afterwards, and this has been the case for a number of years. The teachers of other townships receive their pay promptly when due, and what is the reason they do not in this township? Simply because the taxes are either collected and appropriated to other uses, or else the collectors are too slow and indifferent about collecting the taxes. The directors know that teachers cannot live upon air and that they should receive their salaries when due. School teachers have to work as hard to earn their money as any other class of laborers, as the directors know, or should know; and if they did not intend to pay them their money promptly they should not have hired them to teach their schools. I would advise the directors to see that the teachers receive their pay and thereby save time and cost of being prosecuted, for if they do not secure their pay soon, that will be the consequence, as they must know that the teachers of Washington township are not going to be fooled in this manner any longer. "A word to the wise," etc.

A FRIEND OF THE TEACHERS.

◆

Local Correspondence.

THE JOHNSTOWN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A RACY LETTER—THE HEATHEN CHINEE OUT AGAIN.

DEAR FREEMAN—We had a great Teachers' Institute here—great in numbers, great in intelligence, great in the *pass-us* foreign element. Our own native teachers acquitted themselves handsomely—male and female—aged and youthful—and I am proud to say that the sons and daughters of Cambria county need not be afraid to meet the hosts of the Philistines at any time or in any place. Some of the beardless youth who still think that the earth may turn from east to west over just as well as from west to east over, and who believe that *Semeriamis* was a queen of Egypt, did not display that acumen that was expected, and they disappointed their friends to the great chagrin of some of the advocates of *special* training. Burns' idea of college graduates was more than verified at the Institute exercises. When a discussion arose our native teachers piled "Pelion on Ossa" and always triumphed, while, in anything scientific, they went so far ahead that the Atlantic cable could not have measured their distance apart. We had a lecturer from Pittsburg named Gorgery who is a gentleman of great ability, but whose subject, "Special Education," was too *thin* to veil the minds of free thinkers. A Mr. Boyd, from Chester, was an exceedingly intelligent gentleman and a pleasing speaker, but he forgot that we have *gas* works of our own here. The hollow-skeleton-corpse-ghost-of-Banquo speaker who tried to spring the "Spanish Inquisition" question upon the Institute failed, but "Po Yang" sprung another Inquisition question, viz: "Normal Schools," which he handled without gloves. He showed that they had cost the State $284,000 already, and would finally cost the State millions of dollars without any corresponding benefit. They had only graduated forty-seven students in the classical and scientific branches in thirteen years. Millersville graduated one last year. According to this ratio, it will take that institution 150,0,0 years to supply the State with teachers. He made the following points:

1st. It is unjust to give one corporation a monopoly over several counties.

2d. It is unjust to give the money of the State to these private corporation and refuse it to others.

3d. It is unjust to exempt their graduates from further examination and require other graduates to be examined.

4th. It is unjust to give them posts at the head of committees over all the other teachers in any given county, many of whom are far better scholars and better teachers.

He denounced this as a worse Inquisition than the one referred to by the ghostly speaker. He did not object to Normal Schools if they went "on their own hook," but he was opposed to the State having any connection with them. The State had long ago divorced itself from all connection with private enterprise, and it should not now make the Normal Schools a monopoly.

The published report of the Institute proceedings is not correct in many particulars. This, however, was not the fault of the *Tribune* reporter, but of the secretary, who, like Cæsar's wife, is not above suspicion.

In electing a committee on permanent certificates, the law was not complied with, as appears in a letter published in last Saturday's *Tribune*. The vote should have been by ballot. So says the author of that letter.

Harry Wayne, of the firm of Dibert & Wayne, hardware men, made the best speech at the Institute. He said he would *cane* "Rob Roy" because Dibert & Wayne had four warehouses filled with hardware and a store-room one hundred and twenty feet long filled with the same materials. One cane, he said, wouldn't cost much, and as they had everything in the hardware line, he wanted people to know it. So mote it be.

FOX CHASE.

N. B. Po Yang thinks that the *Melican* people shake their fists too much when they talk. He asserts in *China* that would be considered as a declaration of war. He declares that if they shake their fists and fling their arms so much at another meeting, he will leave for California.

F. C.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between F. P. Tierney and James Null in the practice of the law was dissolved on the 25th ultimo, by mutual consent.

F. P. TIERNEY,
JAMES NULL.

Dec. 3, 1873.-3t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Barr township, some time in July last, a red and white spotted STEER, supposed to be about two years old. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Nov. 28, 1873. PETER BELL.

1873. FALL and WINTER! 1874.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE NEW

EAGLE CLOTHING STORE

OF M. H. NATHANSON & CO.,

(Lately occupied by H. WALTERS, deceased,)

231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and Northern Cambria generally, that they have just opened at the above named place a large, complete and elegant stock of FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of such articles as BLACK AND BLUE CLOTH SUITS, CASSIMERE SUITS for men and boys, fine ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOATS, in blue, brown, olive and lighter colors, and a general assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of all textures, styles and prices, besides a full line of HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS, &c.—all which will positively be sold at **15 per cent. less** than prevailing prices in Johnstown. We also make to order from the finest and most stylish goods any article of clothing desired, and that too at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN GOODS, which enables us to sell cheaper than any other house in Cambria county. Please give us a call when you visit our town, and judge from our stock and prices whether it will not pay you to deal with us. OVERCOATS and CUSTOM-MADE WORK our leading specialties, and "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" the basis upon which we do business. COME AND SEE!

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE--231 and 233 MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

Sept. 19, 1873.-6m. M. H. NATHANSON & CO.

BENTON & TITTLE,

(Successors to BENTON & WAYNE,)

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Iron, Nails, Glass, Putty, Horse Shoes, Leather, Shoe Findings,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, WASH MACHINES AND WRINGERS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagon Hubs, Spokes and Felloes,

HUB BOXING AND SPOKE TENONING MACHINES, &c.,

Nos. 208 and 210 Main Street Johnstown, Pa.

[Sept. 5.-4m.] ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence.

Are better, because they give a finer gloss than any other polish.

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used.

Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

COMFORT

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in a form more convenient for use than any other polish.

In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for any stove—thus no waste is save.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will cover as much surface as 25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition

in competition with several of the best of the old stove polishes.

COMFORT

Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not, send us one dollar, your name, and the name of your nearest express station, and we will send you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluing, free of cost. CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philadelphia.
143 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK.
43 CHAMBERS ST., BOSTON. [11-14.-3mcom.]

TRIAL LIST.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, the first day of December, A. D. 1873:

SECOND WEEK.

Christy	vs. Mountain Coal and Lumber Co.
Cambria Iron Co.	vs. Christy.
Patterson & Co.	vs. Krise et. al.
O'Donnell	vs. Ardel.
Summerville	vs. Mellon et. al.
Collins	vs. Howley.
Hipps & Lloyd	vs. Harter.
Schnable	vs. Conemaugh Boro'.
Bradley	vs. Mouse et. al.
Jones' Heirs	vs. Louis Denner.
Richey's Executrix	vs. Jamison.
Brotherline	vs. Johnston & Scanlan.
Klinely	vs. Gill.
Strauss	vs. Tiley.
Summerville	vs. Mellon et. al.
Griffith	vs. Gillespie.
Linton	vs. Johnston.
Storm	vs. Boyle & Carney.
Elliott	vs. Marlett.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 3, 1873.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property bought by me at Sheriff's sale and left with Peter Ebig, of Carroll township, during my pleasure. Field of corn; rye, oats and wheat in the ground, wheat in the barn, 1 windmill, 1 wagon, 2 plows, 1 harrow, 4 sheep, 1 gray mare, 1 black mare, and colt, 3 cows, 5 calves, 1 bull. Also a lot of horse gears bought at private sale. JOHN G. TRENKLE.
Carroll twp. Dec. 5, 1873.-3t.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of MARTIN J. ECKENRODE, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary to the estate of Martin J. Eckenrode, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM J. BURK,
Dec. 5, 1873.-6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID POWELL, dec'd.
Letters Testamentary to the estate of DAVID POWELL, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
H. KINKEAD,
GEO. C. K. ZAHM, } Executors.
Dec. 5.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH SHARAR, late of Ebensburg borough, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Shoemaker & Sechler or to the Administrator, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM MAKIN,
Nov. 7, 1873.-6t. Administrator.

ESTATE OF BRIDGET E. EVANS, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of BRIDGET E. EVANS, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will present the same, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Administrator.
Ebensburg, Nov. 14, 1873.-6t.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the enclosure of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about the first day of June last, a DARK RED STEER, two years old last Spring. Said Steer has white hairs intermixed with the red on both flanks, but bears no private marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN LANTZY.

PROCLAMATION—NOTICE OF ELECTION, TUESDAY, DEC. 16TH, 1873.—Pursuant to an act of the Generally Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, a proposed amendment to the constitution," approved the eleventh day of April, 1872, and in pursuance of the ordinance for submitting the new constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the qualified electors thereof, passed by the Constitutional Convention, I, W. B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the qualified electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Cambria on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, 1873, at which time the aforesaid amended constitution will be voted for.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Alleghany, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, deceased, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown Borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maitzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Disbong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at School House near William Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of William A. Hicks, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts, and Boroughs of the County is to be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

And I further give notice, as in and by the 13th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed:

"That all persons, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the Select and Common Councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 16th day of April, 1840, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in this Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereinafter provided for.

The inspector and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before 7 o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this Act shall neglect to attend to any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, if his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or order shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act, approved 17th April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and, when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

DUTIES OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on FRIDAY, 19TH OF DECEMBER, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at Ebensburg, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1873.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same; or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws, shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 10. In trials of contested elections, and in proceedings for the investigation of elections, no person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

SEC. 11. Townships and wards of cities or boroughs shall form or be divided into election districts of compact and contiguous territory, in such manner as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city or county in which the same are located may direct; but districts in cities of over one hundred thousand inhabitants shall be divided by the Courts of Quarter Sessions having jurisdiction therein whenever at the next preceding election more than two hundred and fifty votes shall have been polled therein; and other election districts whenever the court of the proper county shall be of opinion that the convenience of the electors and the public interests will be promoted thereby.

SEC. 12. All elections by persons in a representative capacity shall be VIVA VOCE.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, appointment, or employment in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission, or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public, and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices as shall be designated by general law.

SEC. 16. The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers, and to make report to the court as may be required; such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county, upon petition of five citizens, lawful voters of such election district, setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections; overseers shall be two in number for an election district, shall be residents therein, and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards, and in each case members of different political parties; whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion, the overseers, if they shall be agreed thereon, shall decide the question of difference; in appointing overseers of election, all the law judges of the proper court, able to act at the time, shall concur in the appointments made.

SEC. 17. The trial and determination of contested elections of electors of President and Vice President, members of the General Assembly, and of all public officers, whether State, judicial, municipal, or local, shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof; the General Assembly shall, by general law, designate the courts and judges by whom the several classes of election contests shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law assigning jurisdiction, or regulating its exercise, shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

ARTICLE IX.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION 1. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

SEC. 2. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than the property above enumerated, shall be void.

SEC. 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SEC. 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt, and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at one time one million of dollars.

SEC. 5. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by and on behalf of the State shall specify the purpose for which the money is to be used, and the money so borrowed shall be used for the purpose specified and no other.

SEC. 6. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, nor shall the Commonwealth become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township or incorporated district to become a stockholder in any company, association or corporation, or to obtain or appropriate money for or to loan its credit to any corporation, association, institution or individual.

SEC. 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality, or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof, at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law, but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum in the aggregate at any one time upon such valuation.

SEC. 9. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any city, county, borough or township, unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 10. Any county, township, school district, or other municipality incurring any indebtedness, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof within thirty years.

SEC. 11. To provide for the payment of the present State debt and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the General Assembly shall continue and maintain the sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the said sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sales of the public works or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, together with other funds and resources that may be designated by law, and shall be increased from time to time by assigning to it any part of the taxes or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government; and unless in case of war, invasion, or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt.

SEC. 12. The moneys of the State, over and above the necessary reserve, shall be used in the payment of the debt of the State, either directly or through the sinking fund, and the moneys of the sinking fund shall never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 13. The moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured.

SEC. 14. The making of profit out of the public moneys, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any officer of the State or member or officer of the General Assembly, shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as may be provided by law, but part of such punishment shall be a disqualification to hold office for a period of not less than five years.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

SECTION 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

SEC. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

SEC. 3. Women twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be eligible to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

ARTICLE XI.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defense when and in such manner as may be directed by law. The General Assembly shall provide for maintaining the militia by appropriations from the Treasury of the Commonwealth, and may exempt from military service persons having conscientious scruples against bearing arms.

ARTICLE XII.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose selection is not provided for in this constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

SEC. 2. No member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees, or perquisites shall be attached. The General Assembly may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall fight a duel or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State, and may be otherwise punished as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XIII.

NEW COUNTIES.

SECTION 1. No new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to less than four hundred square miles, or to less than twenty thousand inhabitants; nor shall any county be formed of less area, or containing a less population, nor shall any line thereof pass within ten miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided.

ARTICLE XIV.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, commissioners, treasurers, surveyors, auditors, or controllers, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law; and no sheriff or treasurer shall be eligible for the term next succeeding the one for which he may be elected.

SEC. 2. County officers shall be elected at the general elections, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected, but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 4. Prothonotaries, clerks of the courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, county surveyors, and sheriffs shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they respectively shall be officers.

SEC. 5. The compensation of county officers shall be regulated by law, and all county officers who are or may be salaried shall pay all fees which they may be authorized to receive into the treasury of the county or State, as may be directed by law. In counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants all county officers shall be paid by salary, and the salary of any such officer and his clerks, heretofore paid by fees, shall not exceed the aggregate amount of fees earned during his term and collected by or for him.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

SEC. 7. Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

ARTICLE XV.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

SECTION 1. Cities may be chartered whenever a majority of the electors of any town or borough having a population of at least ten thousand shall vote at any general election in favor of the same.

SEC. 2. No debt shall be contracted or liability incurred by any municipal commission, except in pursuance of an appropriation previously made therefor by the municipal government.

SEC. 3. Every city shall create a sinking fund, which shall be inviolably pledged for the payment of its funded debt.

ARTICLE XVI.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All existing charters, or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a bona fide organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter of any corporation now existing, or alter or amend the same, or pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 3. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so construed as to prevent the General Assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well being of the State.

SEC. 4. In all elections for director or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 5. No foreign corporation shall do any business in this State without having one or more known places of business, and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 6. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter, nor shall it take or hold any real estate, except such as may be necessary and proper for its legitimate business.

SEC. 7. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void; the stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after sixty days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 8. Municipal and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury, or destruction. The General Assembly is hereby prohibited from depriving any person of an appeal from any preliminary assessment of damages against any such corporations or individuals, made by viewers or otherwise; and the amount of such damages, in all cases of appeal, shall, on the demand of either party, be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law.

SEC. 9. Every banking law shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the State, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the Auditor General for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation now existing, and revocable at the adoption of this constitution, or any that may hereafter be created, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators. No law hereafter enacted shall create, renew, or extend the charter of more than one corporation.

SEC. 11. No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years.

SEC. 12. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose, or any individual, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines; and the General Assembly shall, by general law of uniform operation, provide reasonable regulations to give full effect to this section. No telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

SEC. 13. The term "corporations," as used in this article, shall be construed to include all joint stock companies or associations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

ARTICLE XVII.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

SECTION 1. All railroads and canals shall be public highways, and all railroad and canal companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each the others' passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 2. Every railroad and canal corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and where its books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

SEC. 3. All individuals, associations, and corporations shall have equal right to have persons and property transported over railroads and canals, and no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers within the State, or coming from or going to any other State. Persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of persons and property of the same class in the same direction to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

SEC. 4. No railroad, canal, or other corporation, or the lessees, purchasers, or managers of any railroad or canal corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property, or franchises of such corporation with, or lease or purchase the works or franchises of, or in any way control any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line, nor shall any officer of such railroad or canal corporation act as an officer of any other railroad or canal corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads or canals are parallel or competing lines shall, when demanded by the party complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues.

SEC. 5. No incorporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works, nor shall such company, directly or indirectly, engage in any other business than that of common carriers, or hold or acquire lands, freehold or leasehold, directly or indirectly, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business; but any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

SEC. 6. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

SEC. 7. No discrimination in charges or facilities for transportation shall be made between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback, or otherwise, and no railroad or canal company, or any lessee, manager, or employee thereof, shall make any preferences in furnishing cars or motive power.

SEC. 8. No railroad, railway or other transportation company shall grant free passes or passes at a discount, to any persons except officers or employees of the company.

SEC. 9. No street passenger railway shall be constructed within the limits of any city, borough or township without the consent of its local authorities.

SEC. 10. No railroad, canal or other transportation company, in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have the benefit of any future legislation by general or special laws, except on condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

SEC. 11. The existing powers and duties of the Auditor General in regard to railroads, canals, and other transportation companies, except as to their accounts, are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have a general supervision over them, subject to such regulations and alterations as shall be provided by law; and in addition to the annual reports now required to be made, said Secretary may require special reports at any time upon any subject relating to the business of said companies from any officer or officers thereof.

SEC. 12. The General Assembly shall enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVIII.

FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election in at least two newspapers in every county in which such newspapers shall be published; and if, in the General Assembly next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in the manner aforesaid, and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State in such manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the General Assembly shall prescribe; and if such amendment or amendments shall be approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted oftener than once in five years; when two or more amendments shall be submitted they shall be voted upon separately.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:

SECTION 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for all purposes not otherwise provided for therein.

SEC. 2. All laws in force in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, and contracts, shall continue as if this constitution had not been adopted.

SEC. 3. At the general election in the years one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five Senators shall be elected in all districts where there shall be vacancies. Those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four shall serve for two years, and those elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall serve for one year. Senators now elected, and those whose terms unexpired, shall represent the districts in which they reside until the end of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 4. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, Senators shall be elected from the even numbered districts to serve for two years, and from odd numbered districts to serve for four years.

SEC. 5. The first election of Governor under this constitution shall be at the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, when a Governor shall be elected for three years; and the term of the Governor elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight and of those thereafter elected shall be for four years, according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 6. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four a Lieutenant Governor shall be elected according to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution; and when the said officer shall be duly elected and qualified, the office of Surveyor General shall be abolished, and the Surveyor General in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 8. When the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be duly qualified, the office of Superintendent of Common Schools shall cease.

SEC. 9. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to render any person now holding any State office for a first official term ineligible for re-election at the end of such term.

SEC. 10. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this constitution shall take effect shall continue until their commissions severally expire. Two judges in addition to the number now composing the said court shall be elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 11. All courts of record and all existing courts which are not specified in this constitution shall continue in existence until the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without abridgement of their present jurisdiction, but no longer. The Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin is hereby abolished; and all causes and proceedings pending therein in the county of Schuylkill shall be tried and disposed of in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of said county.

SEC. 12. The registers' courts now in existence shall be abolished on the first day of January next succeeding the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 13. The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution. The judges in commission when such designation shall be made shall continue during their unexpired terms judges of the new districts in which they reside. But when there shall be two judges residing in the same district, the president judge shall elect to which district he shall be assigned; and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other district.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall, at the next succeeding session after each decennial census, and not oftener, designate the several judicial districts as required by this constitution.

SEC. 15. Judges learned in the law of any court of record holding commissions in force at the adoption of this constitution shall hold their respective offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Governor shall commission the president judge of the Court of First Criminal Jurisdiction for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county for the unexpired term of his office.

SEC. 16. After the expiration of the term of any president judge of any Court of Common Pleas in commission at the adoption of this constitution, the judge of such court learned in the law and oldest in commission shall be the president judge thereof, and when two or more judges are elected at the same time in any judicial district, they shall decide by lot which shall be president judge; but when the president judge of a court shall be re-elected he shall continue to be president judge of that court. Associate judges, not learned in the law, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be commissioned to hold their offices for the term of five years from the first day of January next after their election.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly at the first session after the adoption of this constitution shall fix and determine the compensation of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the judges of the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and the provisions of the fifteenth section of the article on Legislation shall not be deemed inconsistent herewith. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be held to reduce the compensation now paid to any law judge of this Commonwealth now in commission.

SEC. 18. The Courts of Common Pleas in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny shall be composed of the president judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of said counties until their offices shall severally end, and of such other judges as may from time to time be selected.

For the purpose of first organization in Philadelphia the judges of the Court number one shall be Judges Allison, Pierce and Paxson; of the Court number two, Judges Hare, Mitchell and one other judge to be elected; of the Court number three, Judges Ludlow, Finletter and Lynd, and of the Court number four, Judges Thayer, Briggs and one other judge to be elected.

The judge first named shall be the president judge of said courts respectively, and thereafter the president judge shall be the judge oldest in commission; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

The additional judges for Courts numbers two and four shall be voted for and elected at the first general election after the adoption of this constitution in the same manner as the two additional judges of the Supreme Court, and they shall decide by lot to which court they shall belong. Their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 19. In the county of Allegheny, for the purpose of first organization under the constitution, the judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall be the judges of the Court number one, and the judges of the District Court at the same date shall be the judges of the Common Pleas number two.

The president judges of the Common Pleas and District Courts shall be president judges of said Courts number one and two respectively, until their offices shall end, and thereafter the judge oldest in commission shall be president judge; but any president judge re-elected in the same court or district shall continue to be president judge thereof.

SEC. 20. The organization of the Courts of Common Pleas, under this constitution, for the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall take effect on the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and existing courts in said counties shall continue with their present powers and jurisdiction until that date; but no new suits shall be instituted in the Courts of Nisi Prius after the adoption of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Nisi Prius, Court of Common Pleas, and District Court in Philadelphia shall be tried and disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas. The records and dockets of said courts shall be transferred to the Prothonotary's office of said county.

SEC. 22 The causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Alleghenys hall be tried and disposed of in the court number ONE; and the causes and proceedings pending in the District Court shall be tried and disposed of in the court number TWO.

SEC. 23. The Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia shall be first appointed by the judges of said court on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and the present Prothonotary of the District Court in said county shall be the Prothonotary of the said Court of Common Pleas until said date, when his commission shall expire, and the present Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Philadelphia shall be the clerk of such court until the expiration of his present commission on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 24. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants (except Philadelphia) all aldermen in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office until the expiration of their commission, and at the election for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five one alderman shall be elected in each ward, as provided in this constitution.

SEC. 25. In Philadelphia magistrates in lieu of aldermen, shall be chosen as required in this constitution at the election in said city for city and ward officers in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; their term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April succeeding their election.

The term of office of aldermen in said city, holding or entitled to commissions at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 26. All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this constitution, and at the first election under it, shall hold their respective offices until the term for which they have been elected or appointed shall expire, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 27. The seventh article of this constitution, prescribing an oath of office, shall take effect on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 28. The terms of office of county commissioners and county auditors chosen prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which shall not have expired before the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall expire on that day.

SEC. 29. All State, county, city, ward, borough, and township officers in office at the time of the adoption of this constitution, whose compensation is not provided for by salaries alone, shall continue to receive the compensation allowed them by law until the expiration of their respective terms of office.

SEC. 30. All State and judicial officers heretofore elected, sworn, affirmed, or in office when this constitution shall take effect, shall severally, within one month after such adoption, take and subscribe an oath (or affirmation) to support this constitution.

SEC. 31. The General Assembly, at its first session, or as soon as may be after the adoption of this constitution shall pass such laws as may be necessary to carry the same into full force and effect.

SEC. 32. The ordinance passed by this convention, entitled "An ordinance for submitting the amended constitution of Pennsylvania to a vote of the electors thereof," shall be held to be valid for all the purposes thereof.

SEC. 33. The words "County Commissioners" wherever used in this constitution, and in any ordinance accompanying the same, shall be held to include the Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia.

Adopted at Philadelphia, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, Nov. 13, 1873.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the new Constitution, proposed to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, as the same appears of record in this office.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING.

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation.

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county, a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative votes as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution, then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz: Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert, and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under Section 15, Article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the elections in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said Commissioners, and with their approval—which approval shall be endorsed upon their return.—They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers in this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his right to the election offices, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a triplicate general return for said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg, as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth, (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, within five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JNO. H. WALKER, *President.*

D. L. IMBRIE, *Clerk.*

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FAST TRAINS.—Some of the English papers are disputing over the speed of railway express trains, several of the principal lines claiming the doubtful honors of running the fastest trains. The latest testimony is in favor of the Great Western express, which regularly makes the 77¾ miles between Paddington and Exeter in 87 minutes, or at the rate of 53-62 miles an hour. This is far ahead of any time made on American railways, though for a while the Fort Wayne and Chicago route came pretty near to it in the attempt to reduce the time between New York and Chicago to twenty-nine hours. The English railway trains are unquestionably the fastest in the world, and it used to be said that they were the safest. But that can no longer be boasted of them. Through carelessness and other causes the famous English railway system is breaking down. Railway accidents are now of almost daily occurrence in England. The latest mails bring a *resume* of the mishaps for October. It is a frightful list—thirty-six in all. Defective signaling, rotten material, want of punctuality, insufficient brake power, are some of the explanations assigned. We think that among these should be included the excessive and unnecessary speed maintained on the English lines. At fifty or sixty miles an hour the strain upon the wheels and all the machinery becomes enormous, and the likelihood of something breaking is greatly increased over that on a slower train. At maximum speed trains are more apt to fly the track, brakes to become inoperative, and when collisions or other accidents do occur the consequences are vastly destructive to passengers. The road beds and tracks and bridges on some of the English lines must be sadly injured by the wear and tear of lightning expresses, and we are not surprised that the black list for one month mounts as high as thirty-six.—*Journal of Commerce.*

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* relates the following: After the crash of 1857, when everybody was almost scared to death, and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in this city, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people the proprietors must sell at very reasonable prices and advertise largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless they persisted. In a single year they paid five hundred dollars in gold to the *Daily Wisconsin* for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while other merchants on the same street, some of them opposite their store, had failed.

We remember, says the New York *Post*, a similar instance among our own advertisers in the panic of 1857. A merchant continued his advertisement in our columns through the whole period of stagnation, and, notwithstanding the many predictions that "it wouldn't pay." His testimony afterward was that his sales were steady and his profits satisfactory, while many a merchant around him who "could not afford to advertise," saw his clerks stand idle behind the counters.

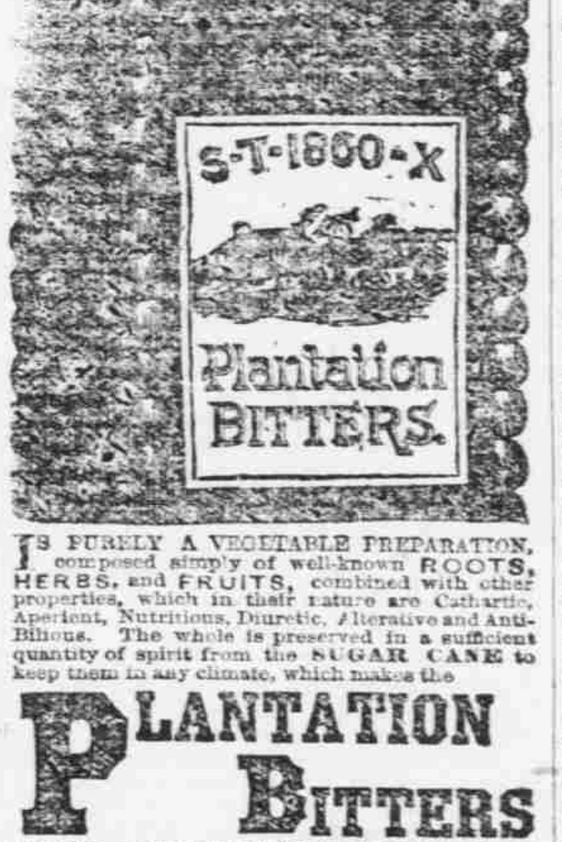
A financial panic does not mean that no one has any money. There is plenty of money in the country, and those who hoard it are just the ones to be eager for the "bargains" which a fall in prices holds out. But to buy they must know where to buy, and the merchant who tells them will receive their cash.

THREE Indian chiefs recently visited a district school in Kansas, and made addresses to the scholars. An ungrateful little pale-face could not resist the temptation to put a crooked pin where one of the chiefs sat down, and that noble red man was observed to rise hastily, "Ugh! too much flea bite; me no stay to hear class say lesson." Then he left with aboriginal dignity.

AN Ohio couple, recently divorced were walking out of the court room together, chatting about their separation, when the old lady, suddenly, as if having forgotten something, said: "I say, old man, can't you treat to the beer?" "Of course," answered the liberated lord of creation, and off they jogged together, to wash away the memory of the past in a glass of beer.

FEMININE CELEBRITY.—Waking up one hundred and thirty-two girls at once can be done nowhere but in Staunton, Va. An omnibus drove up to a female seminary there the other night at 3 o'clock, and did it without a flaw. They all sat stock upright in bed, clutching at each other in the dark, and screaming, "It must be a man!" Somehow, nothing never happens that a girl don't swear it is "a man." Of the whole number, one hundred and twenty-eight cried, "O, where is my pa?" The old man is never wanted except when trouble comes along. A girl may have a hundred new dresses to show, and it's "O, ma!" but the minute she stumps her toe, it's "Where's my pa?," One hundred and eight said, "The house is on fire!" and startled down stairs, carrying one hundred and six cologne bottles, ninety-eight copies of Byron one Shorter Catechism, one hundred and three braids and eighty-three bustles. At breakfast next morning they compared statistics. Julia Blogsdon made the bottom step of the lowest flight, carrying her trunk, the washstand, the bedstead, and two window-shutters, in two minutes and twelve seconds. Julia is a truthful scholar. Mary Lobsby put up her back hair, fixed her banged front hair, and pinned on bruff in one minute and three seconds, and Ellen Pitchfelder put on both shoes, three pair of earrings, and a polonaise in five seconds. But the prize scholar excited the hatred and envy of all by proving by the cook that she fainted "stone dead" twice.—*Staunton Vindicator.*

THE latest ghost has made its appearance at Green River, Kentucky. The fearful visitant that makes each particular hair belonging to the natives of Green River to imitate the fretful porcupine, is an old woman who was defrauded by a rascally nephew. She had no sooner died than she commenced misbehaving herself. Just before she expired she gave instructions as to how she should be buried—no pomp, no ornament, and especially and particularly, no flowers. Her orders were strictly observed, except that after she was put in her coffin a young lady, who had not heard of her antipathy to flowers, placed a small bunch on her breast. She had hardly passed the floral testimonial of her respect out of her hand when the corpse began to move, and in a few seconds the old woman sat up in her coffin and threw the flowers at the young lady, who, frightened half out of her senses, ran screaming from the room, while all those who beheld the spectacle were shocked beyond measure. The old lady, being apparently satisfied when the offensive ornaments were removed, quietly laid down and was buried in due time. But she was no sooner down than she was up again. The rascally nephew aforementioned had no rest; and what was more abnormal and terrifying, she did not haunt him in white like a well regulated and ordinary ghost, but in her customary suit of solemn black. That ghostly bombazine was too much for the rascally nephew, and he has left his home and moved to parts unknown.



IS PURELY A VEGETABLE PREPARATION, composed simply of well-known ROOTS, HERBS, and FRUITS, combined with other properties, which in their nature are Cathartic, Aperient, Nutritious, Diuretic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious. The whole is preserved in a sufficient quantity of spirit from the SUGAR CANE to keep them in any climate, which makes the

PLANTATION BITTERS

one of the most desirable Tonics and Cathartics in the world. They are intended strictly as a

Domestic Tonic,

only to be used as a medicine, and always according to directions.

They are the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. They act upon a diseased liver, and stimulate to such a degree, that a healthy action is at once brought about. As a remedy to which Women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. As a Spring and Summer Tonic, they have no equal. They are a mild and gentle Purgative as well as Tonic. They Purify the Blood. They are a splendid Appetizer. They make the weak strong. They purify and invigorate. They cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Headache. They act as a specific in all species of disorders which undermine the bodily strength and break down the animal spirits.

Depot, 53 Park Place, New York.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

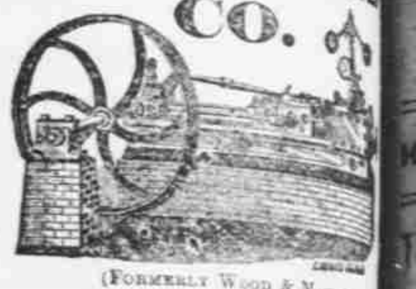
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

UTICA
STEAM ENGIN
CO.



(FORMERLY WOOD & MANN.)

STATIONARY & PORTABLE
Steam Engine

The Best & Most Complete Asso
in the Market.

These Engines have always maintained the highest standard of excellence. We manufacture of Engines, Boilers and specialty. We have the largest and works of the kind in the country, specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process Engines, which we furnish at the and on the shortest notice. specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated lar Saw Mill, the best and most ever invented.

We make the manufacture of Saw special feature of our business, complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish chinery in the market, and equaled for beauty of design,

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGIN
UTICA, N. Y.

WOOD, MORRELL &
WASHINGTON STREE
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnsto
Wholesale and Retail Deale

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY

MILLINERY GOOD
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CL
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL

Together with all manner of such as FLOUR, BACON, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders and promptly filled on the shortest most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMP

WM. P. PATTO
Manufacturer and De
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNIT
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
Sideboards,
Chamber Sets,
Parlor Sets,
Wardrobes,
Book Cases,
Lounges,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Cane Chairs
Wood Seat
Kitchen
Bed Lounges
Mattresses
Tete-a-Tetes
Extension
Dining
Cupboards

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURN

made to order in excellent style prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered point in Johnstown or at Railroad of extra charge. WM. P.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBUR
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY

HAVING recently enlarged our now prepared to sell at a from former prices. Our stock Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, iers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobacc

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Post, Commercial and all kinds of Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Books, Magazines, Newspapers, ries, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock JEWELRY, to which we tention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either tail. LEMMON &

July 30, 1868. Main Street,

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET

CARRIAGE MANUFAC
SAMPLE STREET,
Near Union School House, Eb

THE subscriber desires to call the of the citizens of Cambria and counties to the fact that he has now ful operation in Ebensburg a Shop ufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, S
Spring Wagons, Sleigh
And all other description of Work

Employing none but skillful using only the best materials, I can give entire satisfaction in and prices.

Platform work done at short ting of all kind attended to at A Blacksmith Shop in connection ufactory. Call and see specimens

June 22, 1872.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H.
SHOEMAKER & SEC
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO.

J. GALLITZIN LAK
Attorney-at-L
Ebensburg, Cambria Co